Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Sayers' building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at $2 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2 50 if not paid within the year. **All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.** No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

VOL. XII. WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. NO. 8.

Terms of Advertising AND JOB WORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 50 per square for three insertions, or less, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less of this type counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES set under the head of local news will be charged invariably 10 cents a line for each insertion.

A liberal deduction made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPUBLICAN OFFICE has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Poetry.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

By the radiant stars above us,
Where the spirits live that love us;
By the green waves at our feet,
By the shout and song and chorus,
By the battle banner o'er us,
We pledge the traitors sure defeat.

By the red-stained soil we tread on,
By the sacred soil we bled on,
By the blood we freely shed,
By the valor of our brothers,
By the love we bear our mothers,
We follow where our fathers led.

By the dear ones at our altars,
By the faith that never falters,
By the hopes beyond the sky,
By the heaven that's bending o'er us,
By the martyrs gone before us,
We will conquer or we'll die!

By the battles, long and gory,
By the victory and glory
Which our hero brothers won,
By the souls that we inherit,
We will win and wear with merit
Mantles dropped at Lexington.

By the truth of song and sermon,
By the march we made with Sherman,
By the bullets Siegel sent,
By the fight and rout and rally
Of Sheridan along the Valley,
Grant shall be our President!

G. W. BUNGAY.

The Waynesburg Republican.

LOYAL (?) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Speak to a Democrat of the relentless opposition of Seymour to the Union cause and a thorough prosecution of the war, and he is sure to refer you to the certificate of Edwin M. Stanton, thanking him for his promptness in throwing the New York State militia into Pennsylvania when her territory was invaded by the enemy. What are the facts? Here is the certificate, (mark the date):

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863,

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism, you have exhibited, I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

If that is not impeachment for lukewarmness what is it? What loyal Governor in the North but would have considered such thanks an insult to his sense of duty? Pennsylvania, in June '63, was overrun by a hostile army. The President of the United States called on the respective Governors for aid and because New York was nearest the scene of action and her Governor did his simple duty in forwarding the assistance, is there any specific reason for compliments? This uniformed and organized militia was handled in a way that never brought to their ears the sound of hostile cannon, or to their eyes the sight of a gray coat, except on a prisoner's back, whether by order of Seymour or the blunder of their officers is not apparent. This much does appear. After the departure of his militia the following took place in the city between Governor Seymour and his "friends:"

The 1st of July, 1863, was one of the darkest days of our Union. Grant stood before the still defiant intrenchments of Vicksburg. Banks was likewise obstructed by the earthworks of Port Hudson. Each of these Generals, in the midst of a hostile region, was then probably confronted by foes on either side nearly if not quite as numerous as his own effective force. Our National resources and credit were at low water mark. Milroy had just been smashed at Winchester. We were making no headway in Tennessee, in North nor in South Carolina. Hooker had been beaten by bad generalship at Chancellorsville and forced to recross the Rappahannock. His vanquished army, just provided with a new and untried commander, had encountered Lee's dashing advance, was covering Washington and Baltimore while following the invader into Pennsylvania. Such were the circumstances of unprecedented gloom and peril under which Horatio Seymour, then Governor prepared and delivered a carefully written Oration wherein he nowhere recognized the Rebel government and armies as public and formidable enemies, whose confidently expected and speedy triumph involved our national downfall and ruin, but, from beginning to end, arraigned President Lincoln and his Administration as the great malefactors of the age—the chief sources of National evil and peril.

On the 4th day of July, 1863, the turning point in our war history, and before he had heard the glorious news of victory, which thrilled the Republic like an electric current, Governor Seymour, not content with condemning the war power as the author of all our national woes and perils, exulted over our disasters and disappointments as follows:

"When I accepted the invitation to speak, with others, at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate Capital, and the exhaustion of the Rebellion. By common consent, all parties had fixed upon the day when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt that our country should pursue. But in the moment of expected victory, there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge."

Nine days after this harrangue, the seed sown then sprung upon the city of New York a baleful harvest of riot, arson, rapine and murder. Ten thousand troops, needed at the front, were withdrawn from before the enemy and sent to attend to Seymour and his "friends." Afraid of the strong arm of the military and awed by the felon's doom that awaited him, conveyed in the manly retort of General Dix, that he "had troops enough to take care of you (Seymour) and your mob!" Seymour exerted himself to quell the disorder. He succeeded by calling them pet names instead of sending a storm of canister into the *canaille*. But, who can doubt that it was a concerted movement with the rebels south to break down the Government and scatter its armies? Does it not seem a deep laid plot? With all this evidence can it be possible the people will reject Grant, their defender, and elect Seymour to the Presidency and the command of the Army and Navy—a man who almost at the very hour when the Stars and Stripes were flung to the wind over the captured redoubts of Vicksburg and when twenty thousand patriot dead slept upon the heights of Gettysburg, addressed a mob of infuriated, plundering, murderous villians in the streets of New York as his "friends!"

THE SEYMOUR SCHEME UNVEILED.

The nomination of Seymour and Blair, which it is generally thought renders the election of Grant certain, was brought about by a scheme, alike adroit and successful, as follows: Mr. Seymour, among the first named for the Presidency, who, foreseeing trouble in the camp, owing to the great number of aspirants for that position, wisely determined to reserve his own name as the *compromise man*. He accordingly gave out through the press that he was not and would not under any circumstances consent to be a candidate, thereby disarming opposition to himself while quietly aiding his opponents to destroy each other.

The first plank in this cunningly devised platform was to have the convention meet in New York, where his hosts of friends could operate on the delegations by all manner of appliances, champagne, money and promises of office to suit all tastes.

2d. To secure the control of the convention, by getting himself elected to preside over and manage its proceedings.

3d. By the adoption of the *two-third rule*, to enable his own powerful delegation to keep up the ballotings until all the prominent men, Pendleton, Hancock, Hendricks, &c., were completely killed off, and then, when their friends were worn out, hopeless and exasperated against each other, to spring his own name as "the compromise man" which was done according to the programme, by the Chairman of the Ohio delegation, which was received with a tremendous burst of applause, by his host of friends, inside and outside of the convention, virtually consummating his nomination by acclamation.

Mr. Seymour immediately rose, thanked the convention for the honor conferred, and however willing to serve his country, he could not with honor *consent* to accept their nomination, with renewed thanks he retired, saying that he could not consent to be their "candidate," which he might well say, when he was in fact their nominee, thus leaving his friends to carry out his programme.

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham immediately arose and said Mr. Seymour had no right to decline, that at a time of a public exigency and "calamity" like this, all personal considerations must yield to the public good—that Ohio had cast her twenty-one votes for Seymour and that they would not be withdrawn.

Next in the programme Mr. Stewart was brought up to change the vote of Michigan from Hendricks to Seymour; then Mr. Tilden, Chairman of the New York delegation, rose and said that he was authorized to change the vote of New York from Hendricks to Seymour, who could now accept the nomination without dishonor, in which he was sustained by his colleague, Mr. Kierman, who assured the Convention that Mr. Seymour could carry the State of New York by a majority of one hundred thousand without a canvass. Then followed Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and the rebel States generally, when following their lead come good old Pennsylvania throwing overboard her brave and patriotic son, General Hancock, and went for Seymour, which settled the question and the nomination was unanimous.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

To give the Seymour wireworkers and the Southern delegates time to select a vice President a recess of an hour was asked for and granted. On the meeting of the Convention, according to the programme, a *Confederate* Gen. (Preston,) of Kentucky, rose and after a highly eulogistic speech, nominated Francis P. Blair, who it will be remembered had just before written a letter, which was read in the Convention, pledging himself to aid the South in putting down the reconstruction laws *by force of arms*.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman, then introduced General Wade Hampton to speak for South Carolina, and he cast her vote for General Blair, which he did in a very complimentary speech, but took good care not to say a word about the aforesaid letter of Mr. Blair, promising to join the South in another rebellion. Georgia then cast her vote by the chairman, who boasted of having been a rebel soldier, thanking the Convention very politely for the kindness and courtesy with which they had been treated. When all the rest rushed in, making the nomination unanimous, treating the nomination of General Hancock, Gen. Ewing (the nomination of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention,) and all the other candidates, Gen. McClernand, Morgan, Hodge, and others, with perfect contempt, not giving one of them a single vote—thus carrying out and consummating the original programme in all its parts, and dismissing the numerous delegates in attendance, boiling with indignation at the way in which they had been cheated by Seymour and his followers, and covered all over with shame and mortification, to deliver the sad tidings of their shameful defeat to their indignant constituencies at home.—*Com.*

BRAINS AND BUTTONS.

The Democratic press say that the Presidential contest is between "brains and buttons," Seymour having the brains and Grant the buttons, and that brains is sure to win. Talking about buttons, they must have forgotten Blair. The *Cincinnati Times* asks a few questions on the subject, something in this wise: Where was "brains" when "buttons" was receiving the surrender of Vicksburg, the Western Rebel Gibraltar? He was telling his "dear friends" that the Rebels could not possibly be conquered! Where was "brains" when "buttons" (Meade) was chasing Gen. Lee from the decisive battle-ground of Gettysburg? He was on that very day telling the country we could not afford to prosecute the war any longer, that the Rebels would certainly succeed! Where was "brains" while "buttons" was "fighting it out on that line," telling the world that the "Confederacy was a shell," and that it had robbed both "the cradle and the grave" in vain?

He was urging upon the people the truth of the Chicago platform with the celebrated clause, "after four years of failure," &c., and still insisting that the shell could not be broken, and there were enough more in the cradle and with one foot in the grave to whip us all and destroy the Republic! But previous to this, in 1861, where was "brains," when "buttons" volunteered as a mere colonel of a regiment to sustain the old flag? Alas, having just read the Confederate Constitution, he asked a friend how he liked the document, an on getting the reply that it was an improvement on our own Constitution, "brains" asked why not adopt it for the whole country, and thus end the strife forever! Well readers, which do you prefer on the record, "brains or "buttons?" If that is all that "brains" amounts to, every one who was loyal during the war, says give us "buttons." "Buttons" forever. "Buttons" has gloriously triumphed thus far, and "brains" of such an addled sort are bound still to lose.—*Har. Telegraph.*

The Working People.

The strike among the miners in the coal regions of Pennsylvania says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, still continues. Three classes of laborers are employed in these mines, viz: miners, loaders and drivers, and outside laborers. The first two classes are paid according to the amount of work they do, the miners earning about $3 a day, and the loaders and drivers $2 a day, and each only working from six to eight hours a day. The outside laborers are paid $1 50 a day, and are required to work ten hours a day. With this last class, it is asserted, the strike originated, and as is well known, consisted in a demand of the same compensation for eight hours' labor as for ten hours. The strike probably embraces the entire mining region, including Columbia, Northumberland, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon and Lehigh counties.

GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

Republican Candidate for Surveyor General.

General Campbell was born in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 20th day of November, 1821; consequently, he will be forty-seven years old next November. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing business, in Somerset, Pa. After mastering the "art preservative of arts," he emigrated to Pittsburg, when he "worked at case" for some time. He next found his way to New Orleans and into another printing office. Tired of the "composing stick and rule," he tried his hand at steamboating, first as a deck hand, and subsequently as clerk, mate and part owner of a vessel. In 1847, we find him in the iron business, at Brady's Bend. In 1851, he followed the tide of emigration to California remaining there but a short time. In 1853, we find him in Johnstown Pa., assisting in the construction of the Mammoth Cambria Iron Works, with which establishment he was connected up to the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he was among the first to enroll himself as a volunteer, to defend the flag of his country, and *belonged to the first Company that entered Camp Curtin.* Upon the arrival of the company in Harrisburg, and the organization of the Third Regiment of Pa. Vols. to which his company was attached, Lieut. Campbell was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the officers and men of his Regiment, as all those who remain will testify. He was mustered out of the service on the 28th of July 1861, and on the 30th of the same month, was commissioned by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The regiment was recruited mainly through Col. Campbell's individual exertions, and upon being organized, was designated the 54th. His regiment was the escort of honor through the city of Washington, to the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron (brother of Hon. Simon Cameron) who fell at the first Bull Run battle. On the 29th of March 1862, Col. Campbell was ordered to occupy the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from North Mountain Station, fifty-six miles westward to the South Branch of the Potomac. In this position, the executive as well as the military abilities of the Colonel were constantly called into requisition. How well he performed his arduous and multitudinous duties in this trying position the officers of the B. & O. R. R. as well as his superiors in the military service, do not hesitate to declare that but for his energy and sleepless watchfulness, many miles of the road would have been destroyed. On the 25th of December, 1862, he was relieved from duty along the railroad, and on the 6th of December, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. In 1864, Gen. Sigel took command of the Department of West Virginia, and in a reorganization of the troops, Col. Campbell, at his own request, was returned to the command of his regiment, and took an active part in the battle of New Market, occupying the left of the line. His regiment suffered severely and was the last to leave the field. But for the determined stand made by Col. Campbell, Sigel's army would have been routed and demoralized. In his official report of the battle, he acknowledged the valuable services of Col. Campbell in a very handsome and flattering manner. A deserved compliment to a deserving officer. Gen. Sigel also took occasion to thank Col. Campbell in person. "My God! Col. Campbell, I wish I had known you better!" Gen Sigel exclaimed, rushing to Col. Campbell and grasping his hand with both of his own, after the tumult of the battle had subsided. The Col. and his regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Piedmont, under General Hunter. He was breveted a Brigadier General for bravery and "fitness to command," in this battle, and again assigned to the command of a brigade. He also took an active part in Hunter's celebrated "Lynchburg Raid," his command suffering heavily in the attack upon Lynchburg. When Col. Mulligan fell at Winchester, Gen. Campbell took command of the division, and continued in command until by severe losses in killed and wounded, it was consolidated into a brigade, which he afterwards commanded. He also participated in the engagements in the Shenandoah, under the gallant Phil. Sheridan, winning other and new laurels while with that intrepid chieftain.

Gen. Campbell was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864, having been in the army almost three years and a half. He was never absent from his command except three weeks, sitting as a member of a Court of Inquiry at Wheeling, Va., and had but two leaves of absence, during his whole period of service, one for ten and the other for twenty days.

The political record of Gen. Campbell will also bear examination. Brought up a Jackson Democrat, he voted for Polk and Dallas, in 1844, but in 1848 seeing the determined encroachments of the slavery propagandists, he voted for the free soil candidates Van Buren and Adams, and in 1852 again voted for the free soil nominees Hale and Julian; and in 1856, was the delegate from Cambria county to the Freemont Convention. In 1859 the Republicans of Cambria county presented him to their district conference as their choice for the Senatorial nomination, and three years ago he was *unanimously* selected again as the choice of the Union party of Cambria, for State Senator, but failed to receive the nomination from the district conference upon either occasion, not however from want of appreciation of his worth and services as a citizen and as a brave and meritorious soldier.

On the 17th of August 1865, Gen. Campbell was nominated for Surveyor General by the Republican party and in October of the same year, was elected over Col. Linton, his competitor, by a large majority. For over two years he has administered the duties of his office with recognized ability and to the satisfaction of all parties and has brought up a large amount of unfinished and intricate business. In March last, he was *unanimously* renominated by the Republican State Convention, for the office he now so ably and satisfactorily fills. A unanimous re-nomination from a State Convention of either party, is no small compliment to any man, and no one within our recollection except Gen. Campbell and his colleague on the State ticket ever before receive such a marked endorsement.

Such in brief, is a hurried sketch of the life and services of one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons. He is first found a "printer's devil," a "jour," a "deck hand" on a steamboat, a "clerk" "mate" and "part owner of a vessel" He is next found in the Iron business then in California, and finally in the gigantic enterprise of the celebrated Cambria Iron Mills, where his experience added largely to the success of that stupendous undertaking. At the breaking out of the war, he was Lieutenant of a militia company, entered the army and was appointed a Quartermaster, then a Colonel, and after a brilliant campaign of three long weary years, he was honored with a Brevet Brigadier General's Commission, a position long and doubly earned in command of a brigade and division, and by gallantry in the field. Thus, it will be seen, that Gen. Campbell comes from the working class, and is emphatically a working man.

His social characteristics never fail to create the warmest friendship and a lasting impression. He is a shrewd business man and a useful citizen—a man endowed with strong common sense, and rarely fails in his judgment of men and measures—is well read, and familiarly acquainted with all the internal workings of the great machinery of our government. Among the ablest articles on the subject of our National finances, was one from his pen written during the early part of last winter. He is a genial companion, a clever, whole-souled, honest man, strictly temperate in his habits, and that he will be re-elected by an increased majority, is already beyond a peradventure.

EQUAL TAXATION.

The Democratic platform declares for "equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Goverment bonds and other securities." This is a blow leveled at the bonds. It means that the bond-holders are a privileged class, and that their bonds ought to be taxed according to their real value. That has a fine sound, what does it mean?

The act of Congress authorizing the issue of Treasury notes in 1862 expressly provided that "all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." This had been already declared by the Supreme Court to be the law; and for a very obvious reason. If the States could tax United States securities they could tax them to extinction, and thus the National Goverment be paralyzed. Of course, a law which secures untrammeled power to the National government has been constantly challenged by the spirit which framed the New York platform. In Maryland, in Pennsylvania, in South Carolina, and in New York the attempt has been made to tax the national securities by the State, and in every case the Supreme Court has decided that it can not be done because such a practice might be fatal to the sovereignty of the United States. The persons who took the bonds of the United States took them with the condition distinctly affirmed by Congress that they should not be taxed, and with the declaration of the Supreme Court that they could not be taxed; and now the Democratic platform demands, notwithstanding the authority of Congress and of the Supreme Court, that they all be taxed. There could not be a more direct and palpable swindle. It is naked theft. It is a deliberate declaration that the Government shall use false weights and measures. It is proclaiming wholesale robbery as the national policy.

"But isn't it very hard," says an honest reader, "that my neighbor Jones should have to pay such an enormous tax because his property is of one kind, while my neighbor Smith, a great deal richer man, pays infinitely less, because his property is of another kind?" Yes—that seems hard. But look at it fairly. There are but two authorities that can tax us, the State and the United States. Now when the United States was in extremity Smith turned his property into money and lent it to the Government, which said to him. "If I go, your money goes with me; if I escape, the bond I give you shall not be taxed." The Government escaped. Now if it permits any body else to tax the bond, it permits somebody else to break its word to Smith, who helped it in extremity. It ought not to permit that. No honest man, not Jones, himself if he be honest, will insist that it should. But this is what the Democratic Platform demands should be done. It demands that the States shall tax bonds which were taken under the guarantee of the United States that they should be taxed. It demands that the Government shall permit the most shameless swindle.

"Why, then" asks our honest reader, "why should not Congress itself tax them?" In the first place, it is plain that if if it should do this it would break its own promise to the takers of the bonds because the amount of the tax would be just so much reduction of the interest upon them. It would be the same as declaring that henceforth the Government would pay six per cent. interest upon bonds for which it promised to pay seven. In transaction between individuals every man knows what this would be, and what the consequences. A merchant who should do it would be ruined forever as the most dishonest of men. In the second place, the Constitution forbids the Government to lay a tax upon persons or property except by apportioning it among the States according to population. This is impracticable, and the National Government, therefore, taxes indirectly. It taxes consumers and traders, and when income must bear its share of the general burden, the income derived from the Government bonds is equally taxed. Thus if Congress should tax the bonds it would be both a dishonest and unconstitutional act.

But the Democratic platform does not ask or mean that Congress shall do it. When it demands equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, it uses an expression which is applicable only to State authority. This the framers of the platform knew, and this they intended. It is part of the policy of hostility between the States and the National Government. It is intended to place the latter in the light of an oppressor, and the former in that of defenders of the people. It is the old devil of State sovereignty. It is the spirit of secession which has cost us already a bloody war. This clause of the Democratic platform demands that the States shall bring the Union into disgrace. Does any honest reader believe that to be for his interest?—*Harpers Weekly.*

GRANT AND HIS TRADUCERS.

It would be highly desirable if the pending national canvass could be conducted without being disfigured with gross personal attacks upon the respectlve Presidential candidates. But this does not comport with the tactics of some of the leading journals on both sides. They are nothing if not vituperative. The Democratic not yet on the course, the Radicals have not now so wide a field for the display of their excoriating rhetoric as will be opened to them on the adjournment of the July Convention. In the meantime, the type of journals we have mentioned on the Democratic side have commenced their peculiar attacks on Gen. Grant. They have pretty much abandoned the allegation of intemperance, and seem to rest their objections to his election mainly on the charges that he has changed his name, and smokes incessantly, and is a butcher in shoulder straps.

They insist that the Chicago nominee is trying to pass himself off under an *alias*, and that his real name is Hiram Ulysses Grant. Young Grant was admitted to the Academy at West Point on the recomendation of the Hon. Thomas L. Hamer, an able Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, who was afterwards a General of Volunteers in the Mexican war, and gallantly led his brigade in the desperate assault of Monterey, where, by the by his *protege* distinguished himself as a Second Lieutenant. Hamer enrolled his young friend's name at the Academy as Ulysses S.; and if he was not christened by that name in infancy, he has since been baptized into it with the fire and blood of a hundred battles in defence of the flag of our Union, so that it will doubtless answer to swear him in by next March.

Grant smokes, and the Anti-Tobacco League, selecting the ascetic *World* as their organ, have issued a fumy address against him. It cannot be denied that Grant arrested the eye of the nation by his proclivity to smoke. He smoked at Belmont, at Donelson, and at Pittsburg Landing. He smoked furiously at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, at the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania, and kept it up all Summer until he reached Peterburg. He smoked around Petersburg and Richmond for nine months, and took a final smoke with Gen. Lee under the famous Appomattox apple tree. The old adage assures us that a good deal of smoke must necessarily be accompanied by fire; and it must be admitted that on all these occasions Grant did much of his smoking under fire.

But Grant, they say, is a butcher. Having wholly retired from the army in 1854 and gone into the tanning business, he would doubtless have remained content to the end of his days in the slaughter of animals for the sake of their hides, had not the South plunged into a rebellion that cost the lives of a million of men. Grant participated in this strife; but it so happens that all his efforts were directed to putting a stop to the carnage at the earliest possible day. While the conflict raged, he dealt heavy blows; but the people do not doubt that his decisive style of conducting the war was far more economical of blood than the dawdling mode of some of his colleagues. Nor do they forget that his demand for an unconditional surrender at Fort Donelson stayed the slaughter which had raged around it for three days; that through his negotiations with Pemberton he received the key of the Mississippi Valley, thus avoiding the carnage which would have attended an assault on Vicksburg; that in the celebrated letter to Lee which brought the Confederate chief to a conference, Grant, though he might have won a good deal of vulgar glory by hurling his elated batallions upon the reeling lines of Lee, urged him to come to a parley and save a further effusion of blood. And the liberal terms he yielded to the Confederate General and his army showed that, so far from being a hardened butcher, who loved to riot in carnage, he was a generous soldier, who was unwilling to wound even the feelings of his antagonists.

Attacks upon the political principles of Grant, and upon the public policy he is presumed to favor, are a legitimate mode of warfare. But petty witticisms about his name, and vulgar criticisms of his social habits, and more especially serious attempts to depreciate his military fame, will not injure him, though the recoil of such weapons may overthrow those who resort to their use.—N. Y. *Sun.*

CAUGHT THE WRONG MAN.

A few evenings since a young man, apparently from the country, judging from the cut of his clothes and the material of which they were made, carelessly sauntered into a well known gambling house on one of our principal streets, and walking up to the bar asked for something to drink. The bar-keeper waited upon him, and after drinking he seated himself in an easy chair in a careless manner, where he remained for a considerable time without attracting any notice. Finally, the "stool pigeon" of the establishment entered the bar-room and his attention was called to the stranger by the bar-keeper, who had observed a well filled pocket book in the possession of the "man from the country" when he settled for his drink. Seeing a speculation the "pigeon" invited the stranger to drink, an invitation he accepted, and in a short time after a game of "poker" was proposed and the stranger invited to take a hand, which proposition he acceeded to after being pressed to do so. A party of four retired to an upper room, kept for the purpose, with the intention, doubtless, of "plucking" their game; but the sequel proved that they had "reckoned without their host." The game progressed smoothly for some time, the stranger winning and losing alternately, but invariably losing more than he won, until he was about five hundred dollars short. Thinking they had the greater portion of his money, the party who had set down to "fleece" him began the "bluff game," with the intention of "beating" him out of the remainder or forcing him to quit the game. This, it appears, was what he desired, and his antagonists being thrown off their guard by his assumed greenness, allowed themselves to be completely taken in. He managed to slip in a "cool pack" upon them, and the first deal not only won back what he had previously lost, but about two thousand dollars additional, after which he left the establishment, remarking as he did so that he would "go and change clothes, as that country toggery, although profitable, was not comfortable." It was ascertained that he was a sharper from the East and had assumed the disguise of a countryman to enable him the more easily to fleece his victims.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

PARADOXICAL.

The Rochester *Democrat* says: "Horatio Seymour, a few minutes before he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, declared to the Convention that he could not and would not accept the nomination if tendered him. He said that he "could not receive the nomination without placing himself and the Democratic party in a false position." He has done so. He said his honor was pledged not to receive the nomination, and "upon a question of honor he must stand upon his own convictions against the world." He has accepted the nomination. He said that "honor forbade his accepting a nomination from that Convention." He has accepted it. He said that if he became the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he "should feel a dishonored man." He accepts the situation. Horatio Seymour stands before the people of the United States to-day, by his own repeated confession, a pledge and "dishonored man."

The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Of Cambria County.

DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. J BENTON DONLEY,
Of Greene County,
Subject to the action of the 24th District Conference.

COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ.,
Of Dunkard Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ,
Of Washington Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
THOMAS ROSS, ESQ.,
Of Morgan Township.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ
Of Jackson Township.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT.
1. W. H. Barras,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Charles H. Miller,
4. G. A. Hill,	16. George W. Else,
5. Watson P. McGill.	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton	19. James Fell,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Ruton.

THE REPUBLICAN FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

GRANT, COLFAX AND PEACE!

Humanity, Liberty and Freedom!

No Treason! No Repudiation! No Revolution!

REPUBLICANS! Party lines are now distinctly drawn and the great battle of Freedom against Oppression, to be fought this Fall, demands that the Republican party—the party of Freedom—should work. The dissemination of political truth can be more thoroughly and effectually accomplished through your own journal than in any other way! We therefore appeal to you to aid us in giving it a wider circulation.

Its future course will be marked by its past; always against Treason, Repudiation and Revolution, in whatever form, and for loyal men to rule the Republic!

We point with pride to the standard your paper has attained compared with that of two years ago, and promise greater improvement if the required assistance is given us.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE!

Single Copies (until Dec. 2, 1868,).....50cts.
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Address JAS. E. SAYERS,
Waynesburg, Pa.

REPUBLICANISM.

The Platform by which it is Supported.

Law, Liberty, Justice and Equality!

Great Truths for a Great People.

GRANT, COLFAX AND VICTORY.

The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention in session at Chicago in the 21st ult.:

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the prosperity, peace, liberty, and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the national Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of General Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions were unanimously adopted as part of the platform:

Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which the men who have served in the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

DIALOGUE ABOUT A DIALOGUE.

Scene—Street in Waynesburg.

Persons—Democrat and Republican.

Democrat—(*loquitur*)—"Well, Greeley, how are you to day?"

Republican—"Tip-top, Johnny! I have numerous causes for being in good humor. I have just been reading last week's *Messenger*, (I read both sides to keep well posted) and am not surprised to find its editors desperate in the strait of having to advocate the election of an eastern bondholder to the Presidency, after their repeated declarations that they would have no King but Pendleton and Greenbacks! And more than that, they are compelled to honey the Blair family and truckle to the chanticleer vanity of the rebel chivalry. Politically, as Nasby says, I find them 'equal to any emergency.' But, did you read that 'Dialogue between Two Neighbors,' in last week's *Messenger*?"

Dem.—"Yes, I did."

Rep.—"Were you struck very forcibly with the soundness of 'A's, logic?"

Dem.—"The truth is I read it over mechanically, having became so used to the glib arguments advanced by our side on the money question that I can talk very much after the same fashion that our heavy guns do who speak with such calm assurance as to the plausibility of themselves being able to run the machinery of our government aright *if only elected to do so*. The *sound* of 'A's, logic is very apparent but it lacks the *ness* in a great degree."

Rep.—"Why, do you think so! I am not surprised to hear you speak thus, however, for you was a known supporter of the war and if I mistake not loaned some money to the Government, while it is very clear from the tone of 'A's' language he had no heart in the struggle for the maintainance of an undivided country. What is your candid convictions on 'A's' wool argument, embracing, as it is meant to, the whole question of our financial difficulties? I should like to hear from an honest Democrat."

Dem.—"Well, to begin with, there is a slight difference in *now* and *ten years ago*, and if admitted for the worse. I am the last man to say a word because it was our old party leaders who did the mischief. So far from the National Banking system being a stumbling block in the way to fortune and the sale of our wool crop, I am convinced that it has many advantages over the old State Banks. The old Farmers' and Drovers' Bank with a capital of $150,000, or whatever it may have had, although it circuted three times its amount of capital, was incompetent, at times, to supply the demand, and not unfrequently borrowers had to pay a heavy rate for interest and take their loans peice-meal, thus enabling the Bank to double the interest on every loan. As roses smell as sweet by any other name, I'll call this honesty. The inflation of a paper circulation so far above capital kept the money market in a perpetual fever, and it was only by adroit management that panics were avoided. It happened so in the F. & D. Bank. Had the $500,000 in paper, or a considerable fraction, been returned at any time for redemption, it might have whelmed the Bank into insolvency and caused the financial ruin of many of our citizens. Moreover, our old State currency was discounted away from home, and at no great distance was worthless as a medium for trade, whilst to-day the National money of the most obscure Bank is par at currency value the country over. It is not true that money is in greater demand now than heretofore. No matter how much the lender has he can find enough who are willing to borrow and pay large interest. In the days of State Banks they were allowed to thus prey upon the borrower by extracting a huge usury, and I think it a wise provision of our National Banking system that that they are compelled to give bonds ten per cent. above circulation. This imparts stability where "confusion worse confounded" might result. The combinations most to be feared by our farmers are not the manufacturers. That is not the teaching of political economy. But rather the proneness of the American people, in general, to rush into wild schemes for making money, to indulge in foolish speculation. 'A' reasons that the law of supply and demand governs the grain trade but argues against himself if it is applied to wool. In all industrial pursuits supply regulates prices no more so in one than another. If grain is plenty all the efforts of monopolists would be fruitless in attempting to keep up the price. We are seeing this proved now by a large crop this year reducing prices. So in wool. It has become too plenty. With sheep at fifty cents a head how is it to be expected that we should have fifty cents for a pound of wool. What manufacturer, allowing them all to be 'Republican bondholders' as 'A' asserts, but which I very much doubt, so foolish as to make haste in paying largely for an article which he knows an overstocked market must soon send begging for purchasers? It would be just as sensible to buy gold at 140 when it is running down at the rate of one cent per diem."

Rep.—"You speak correctly and as I had thought you would, being a farmer yourself and competent to judge. What do you say to 'A's' remedy for this. He proposes to cancel the bonds with greenbacks, do away with the National Banking system and case up the market by a wholesale issue of paper money, having no standard basis and bringing all the attendant evils of bank panics, failures, etc."

Dem.—"This opens a mine of argument that I won't attempt to explore at present. I am a Democrat and have, I think, taken an impartial stand in the matter. I get to see a REPUBLICAN occasionally and I am frank to say I was much pleased by the speech of Mr. Blaine on the finance subject, printed last week in its columns. He shows that the Banks are a source of revenue to the country, and that no matter how specific the law for taxing bonds, aside from the breach of national faith, no *more* money but *less*, would be the effect. The locking up of money in the bonds as a hindrance to trade is all bosh. I pay a tax on every cent invested above an income of a thousand dollars. If I choosed I could sell what bonds I have and invest in real estate and ostensibly would pay much larger tax, but recollect the rate of interest is not six per cent. I make ten, twelve, perhaps fifteen per cent. Having confidence in the public credit, however, I let it remain in the Treasury drawing small interest and have no occasion to growl at others who do likewise. I mortgage your property as it were, but give you all the benefit of its use. If, as our party proposes, you manifest a disposition to break your contract I must withdraw my support, with loss to myself, and throw you upon the mercy of your creditors. This you know is disastrous to individuals and, of course, would be to the nation. And it is this intimation of breaking the national faith that is embarassing the country at present. The confidence and timidity of the public creditors operates in the money market as the temperature does on the thermometer. Credit up, money plenty; credit down, money scarce. The New York platform plainly indicates a want of faith in our Government, and would commit the party to repudiation, but I for one can be no accomplice in the assassination of Credit, nor can I think it possible for Democrats who supported the war war to engage in such a crime."

Rep.—"Good! It is clear that your argument followed up effectually disposes of 'A's' theory. Having talked longer than I expected, I must bid you good day, but shall be happy to hear you again. By the by, I hear that Corbly Ornduff, Esq., has sold his wool."

Dem.—"He has, and a fine lot it was, too. Nearly five hundred pounds in all and of the best quality. Mr. John Hager who bought it pronounces it the best he has yet seen."

Rep.—"Numerous other farmers are selling are they not?"

Dem.—"Quite a number. I kept my fingers out of the wool pudding this year, imagining there would not be enough plums to go round."

Rep.—"You did wisely. Now that reconstruction is fairly accomplished in all but three States of the South and the perturbed state of our country is soon to be settled by the election of General Grant to the Presidency, capitalists will have nothing to fear with the Democratic Repudiation scheme repudiated by the people, and with the help of all good men the country will once more be put upon the high road to prosperity and wealth, and the busy hum of machinery, now hushed in our woolen and other manufactories, shall be heard again throughout the length and breadth of the land!"

READ! READ!

A careful perusal of Commissioner Well's report printed on this page will disabuse the mind of any who are led to believe the statement of Democrats about unnecessary extravagance etc. Instead of $150,000,000 expended in keeping an army in the South the cost, in the last fiscal year ending June 30, of Reconstruction, Freedmen's Bureau, Indian Bureau and Army aggregates but $62,727,680. The copperheads missing it about $100,000,000. When they tell you Grant will be defeated by about 25,000 majority in this State you can estimate accordingly.

It is said that the Democrats have adopted peach blossoms as a campaign badge. They will be worn on the nose.

GEN. GRANT AND "THE WAYNESBURG MESSENGER."

Look on THIS PICTURE! AND THEN ON THIS!

It is becoming more evident that the Radicals, jealous of the well established fame of Gen Grant, are doing their best to undermine his reputation. Until recently these assaults were covert. Within a few weeks, however, the "Tribune" has admitted into its columns a number of undisguised flings at his military reputation, while the last number of the "Anti-Slavery Standard" prints in a most conspicuous place an article from an obscure paper in Missouri, which contains an open charge against Gen. Grant's private character, too gross, in fact to be printed in any decent newspaper.—Messenger, of May 25, 1867.

Wendell Phillips is not yet satisfied with enough? Hasn't he told enough? Hasn't he dirt enough? If that does not qualify him for a Presidential nominee of the Phillips party, what amount of mental or moral nastiness would do it?—[Messenger, Feb. 26, 1868.

In the current discussion of General Grant's political relations, Democratic journals are amusel spectators rather than interested participants. Democrats are quite satisfied with General Grant's character, and have so much confidence in his politics that they do not fret themselves into uncomfortable curiosity respecting him. They are as calm as Gen. Grant himself, not being yet ready to make a nomination for the Presidency, but assured that the ILLUSTRIOUS CONSERVATIVE SOLDIER will not so change his principles between this and next year as to impair the confidence they now feel in him.—Messenger, Aug. 14, 1867.

We cannot imagine how any man of honorable sentiments can justify the vascillating, deceitful and treacherous course of Grant. Poor Grant has put himself into the hands of Radicalism and he will find it a very hard and exacting master. All the frankness of the soldier has been lost in the trickery of the politician.—Messenger Feb 26, 1868.

* * * These extracts show Gen. Grant to be a man of broad, liberal and national views, * * and in favor of settling the evils of the war by harmony. His policy is as far as possible from the narrow, bigoted, and sectional one proposed by Congress and the Radical party proper. How then is it possible for such a man to be the favorite of the Radicals for the Presidency? But he is not. Indications from congressional leaders and prominent presses, organs of the Radical sentiment of the country, unmistakably point to Chase as the candidate of that interest. We beg to remind conservative Republicans who are so anxious for Grant's nomination, that no national Convention controlling the opposition to the Democracy, can convene in which the Radicals will not predominate and have the power to dictate the candidate and the platform. The past experience of these conventions should convince them of this.

We do not hesitate to predict then that if Gen. Grant is a candidate for the Presidency, it will be as the candidate of the conservative sentiment of the country.—Messenger, Dec. 4, 1867.

Who was responsible for this refusal to exchange prisoners, and for the consequent horrors of Andersonville? That is a question which naturally recurs to every one on the instant. It can be readily answered. In the ranks of the Union army there was only one man with a sufficient lack of humanity to be the author of so murderous a policy, and that man was General U. S. Grant.—Messenger, July 1, 18?.

Gen Grant was unanimously nominated by the Chicago Convention last week. The smoking hero, like "poor old Trey," will meet sentiment of the country—his doom by being found in bad company.—Messenger, May 27, 1868.

SHOVE it at them! Make them take water! There is hardly a Democrat but who can be quoted against himself. Hold them to the truths they uttered in a dispassionate mood. It is the fairest test to judge by.

BURY YOUR VALUABLES!

There is said to have been great alarm in Greene County at the time Jenkins and his marauders of rebel-raiding, Morgantown-plundering propensities was about to make a descent on the quiet farms and homesteads of this out-of-the-way place. The banks sent off their specie and burned large amounts of scrip, merchants buried their goods and house-wives their plate. Why this consternation at that time? The majority of the population of our county were the avowed "friends" of Jenkins and his ilk, who though armed might have been conciliated by a harmonious giving away of property. On the 4th of July last we see these raiders and our Greene countians, in their representatives, at New York, hobnobbing and offering our citizens a code of principles that is to accomplish our financial ruin and waste our property more effectually than armed plunderers could do it, and yet there is no cry of alarm, not a move toward burying valuables. They have proposed to wipe out our war debt by Repudiation, pay their's because it was constitutionally incurred and pension rebel soldiers inasmuch as they are "our peers." Those who vote the Democratic ticket vote for this, and it is as prudent now to hide their money as it was in raiding times. This is only a slyer way of stealing, and experience proves that rebels were always severest on their professed "friends."

NEWS, &C.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 145¼@145¾

"Let us Have Peace"—GRANT.
"Let us Have War"—BLAIR.

THE Libby prison has been suggested as a suitable place for Democratic headquarters during the Presidential canvass.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* (neutral) says the Democratic platform "is a discreditable assault on the integrity and good faith of the nation."

THE Democratic abuse of Grant and the soldiers and sailors is reacting and making Republicans, especially among conservative and the laboring classes.

SWEET WILLIAM, the Democratic Chairman of the State, in his address to that party neglects (?) to mention Blair's name. It don't take well in Pennsylvania. He is the bait for Southern ballots.

FIVE of the Benninghoff robbers have been captured. The sixth is supposed to have left the country. Of the $250,000 stolen, the Benninghoffs say they will be satisfied if $50,000 is recovered—sufficient only to pay the reward.

THE PUBLIC BURDENS.

Interesting Statement by Commissioner Wells.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.

Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue:—

Sir:—I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me at your earliest convenience with such official information bearing upon the following questions as may be in your possession;

First. What have been the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868?

Second. To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war, or since July 1st, 1865?

Third. What have been the expenditures in aggregate and detail of the War Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fourth. What have been the expenditures of the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fifth. What have been the expenditures, aggregate and annual, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and for reconstruction, up to July 1st, 1868?

I am yours most respectfully,
WM. B. ALLISON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Special Com'r of the Rev.,
Washington, July 15, 1868.

Hon. Wm. B. Allison, M. C.:—

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 6th, and in response to the same I submit the following statement, premising, however, that only substantial accuracy can be claimed for the account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, inasmuch as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a perfect and exact settlement on the books of the Treasury Department of all the accounts of the last quarter of the last fiscal year:

FIRST, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts. The national receipts of revenue from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were substantially as follows:—

Customs (gold)	$167,500,000
Internal revenue (currency)	191,000,000
Miscellaneous	47,000,000
Public lands and direct tax	2,800,000
Total	$408,300,000

Expenditures.—The expenditures of the government on account of the interest on the public debt for the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1868, was $141,635,551,13.

The aggregate expenditures of the several departments of the government for the same period were $229,914,674,56; making a total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, of $371,550,225; and leaving *an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures* of $34,749,777.

An analysis of the expenditures affords the following results:—

Interest:—The present condition of the funded and interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued by the Pacific Railroad companies, the interest on which is a charge upon the roads, necessitates a present annual expenditure on account of interest of about $26,000,000.

The excess of expenditures on account of accumulated interest on the compound interest notes, and will not again appear in the future disbursements of the Treasury on account of interest.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR INTEREST.

Civil List—Embracing the expenditures of the executive, legislative and judiciary, foreign intercourse, territories, collection of the Revenue, District of Columbia, public lands, mints and assay offices, coast survey, light houses, post office deficiency, &c.; $53,009,846,95.

The estimate of the present fiscal year, as deduced from the appropriation bills, and including permanent appropriations, is about $36,000,000.

Interior Department—The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $27,882,676,27, which were apportioned substantially as follows: For pensions, $23,282,676; for Indians, $4,600,000.

Navy Department—The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $25,775,502,72.

The appropriations for the service of the Navy Department for the present fiscal year are $17,300,000.

The following table shows the expenditures of the Navy Department since and including the fiscal year 1862:—

1862	$ 42,674,509
1863	67,211,105
1864	85,733,292
1865	122,617,776
1866	43,121,118
1867	31,074,024
1868	25,775,512
1869	17,300,000

War Department.—The total disbursements made under the direction of or through the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1868, were $123,246,618,62.

Of this amount there were paid:

For bounties	$28,000,000
Reimbursing State war claims	19,339,188
Engineer bureau, mainly river and harbor improvements	6,132,620
Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, (act March 3, 1849, and supplementary) estimated	5,111,300
Subsistence Indians (estimated)	1,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000
Expenses reconstruction	1,790,270
National Cemeteries	792,800
Commutation rations of prisoners of war	152,000
Total	$66,538,238

This amount deducted from the aggregate expenditures above given indicates the regular and legitimate army expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to have been $56,713,410; of which no considerable part is justly chargeable to the expense attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the plains in the summer and fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionally augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence.

The military appropriations for the fiscal year are $33,081,018.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

If we divide the total expenditures of the last fiscal year into "ordinary expenses," or those which are required to support and maintain the government, and "extraordinary expenses," or those which have been the unavoidable result of the war, we have the following classification:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

FISCAL YEAR 1867-8.	Actual	1868-9 Estimated or appropriated.
Civil List	$50,009,846 95	$50,009,000 00
Interior (Indians)	4,900,000 00	2,500,000 00
Navy Department	23,775,502 72	17,300,000 00
War Department	56,713,410 00	33,081,013 00
Rivers and harbors	6,132,120 00	1,500,000 00
Total	$140,231,379 67	$90,381,013 00

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

FISCAL YEAR 1867-8	Actual	1868-9 Estimated or appropriated.
Interest on Public Debt	$141,635,551 00	$130,000,000 00
Pensions	23,282,676 00	25,000,000 00
Bounties	28,000,000 00	40,000,000 00
Freedmen Bureau	3,215,000 00	500,000 00
Reconstruction	1,790,270 00	
Reimburs'g States	19,339,188 00	
Payment for property lost or destroyed in military service	5,111,300 00	6,000,000 00
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
National Cemeteries	792,800 00	
Commutation prisoners' rations	152,000 00	
Total	$225,318,845 00	$198,500,000 00

SECOND—REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been estimated as follows:

By act of July 13, 1866	$60,000,000
By act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By act of February 5, 1868	21,760,000
By act of March 31, 1868	45,500,000
Total	$167,260,000

By the system of internal revenue which prevailed at the close of the war, taxation may be said to have been all but universal; land, agricultural produce, unmanufactured lumber, breadstuffs, and a few other forms of property or product only, being excepted. An aggregate of *ten thousand* distinct articles or products, made available as sources of internal revenue in July, 1865, would probably be an *under* rather than an *over* estimate. At the present time, of all manufactured articles or products of industry, the following only are subject to specific or direct taxation: *Distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, gas, matches and playing cards.* Perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines and a few other manufactured articles are subject to a stamp tax proportioned to their selling price, since July, 1865; further-more, the *additional* tax of five per cent. on incomes in excess of five thousand dollars has been repealed, and the exemption on all incomes has been increased from $600 to $1,000. The taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts accruing from the transportation of merchandise has also been entirely removed.

Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, or from August 31, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the aggregate of the national indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibits a reduction in round numbers of $250,000,000. On this abatement of the debt the reduction of the interest, calculated at six per cent., would be $15,000,000 per annum.

THIRD—EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The aggregate expenditures made through or under the direction of the War Department, from April 1st, 1865 to June 30th, 1868, inclusive, were $917,117,043,43. Of this aggregate the disbursements for nine months, or from April 1st, 1865, to December 31st, 1865, as stated by quarters, were as follows:

Second quarter of 1865	$414,196,277 30
Third do do	180,399,277 32
Fourth do do	68,1.2,541 65
Total	$647,688,056 33

It thus appears that of the above total expenditures of the War Department $647,688,000 or 70 per cent of the whole was directly contingent upon the termination of the war, and the disbanding of the army; and was disbursed in the nine months immediately succeeding the surrender of Lee in April, 1865.

The balance of expenditure charged to the War Department on the books of the Treasury—viz., $269,428,987,10—covers a period of *thirty* months or from January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, and represents the disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war,—such as arrears of pay and transportation of troops, the regular expenses of the miltary establishment, the expenses of the Indian War in the summer and fall of 1867 the payment of bounties (49,382,859) from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, the payment for property lost or destroyed in the milltary service of the United States (11,000,000), reimbursement of State claims in 1867-8 ($10,339,000), river and harbor improvements and the expenses of fortifications, subsistence of Indians, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of reconstruction, &c.

FOURTH—EXPENDITURES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

The expenditures of the navy Department from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, were $133,119,296. Of this amount $56,847,889, or 45 per cent. were distributed within the nine months immediately succeeding the termination of the war in April, 1865. The balance, $73,271,407, covers the regular expenses of the navy, for a period of *thirty* months ending July 1, 1868, as well as the disbursements on account of prize money, and for the settlement of contracts entered into prior to the end of the war.

FIFTH—FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND RECONSTRUCTION.

According to the accounts of the Treasury the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau since its organization have been $5,617,000. Concerning the proportion this expenditure incurred by the bureau for the relief of starving and destitute of both races, and for educational or other purposes, the Treasury has no information.

According to the accounts of Treasury the expenditures contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating reconstruction have been $2,344,700, 56.

CONCLUSION.—The above statements are derived from the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and believed to be substantially correct.

I am yours most respectfully,
[Signed,) DAVID A. WELLS,
U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

Slanders of Radicals Refuted.

We are pleased to learn that the Radical slanders against the ever loyal and faithful Democracy will be triumphantly refuted on the stump during the campaign, by undoubted exponents of Democratic sentiment. We copy the programme from the Hartford *Post*. It will be seen that not a vestige of the Loyal Libels will remain;

The Democrats are about organizing their campaign. Orators will be selected with special regard to their fitness for certain localities, and their adaptation to the business of meeting and refuting black Republican slanders. It has been charged that Seymour was not a loyal man—that he did not contribute to the support of the Rebellion. Mr. Vallandigham will answer that charge upon the stump in the North and Wade Hampton in the South. Both these gentlemen support Seymour on account of his loyalty. It has been charged that he was in sympathy with the New-York rioters in July. James and Erastus Brooks and Isaiah Rynders, who incited the mob, will answer that charge. They support him because he put down the riot. It is charged that he is in favor of paying the interest on the national debt in "irredeemable currency." George H. Pendleton will be put upon the stump to answer this. Pendleton supports him because he is the bondholder's candidate. It is charged that Seymour is in favor of paying the coupons in gold. Mr. Belmont, who is a great stickler for equality in taxation and now supports Seymour as a plowholder against the bond-holder, will put several speakers on the stump to refute this charge. It is charged that Frank Blair is in favor of overturning the goverments of the reconstructed States by military interference. Henry Clay Dean, who is eminently a man of peace, will throw his whole intellectual 'heft' on that slander. It is charged that Blair drinks. Saulsbury of Delaware will reply to that accusation. It is charged that the platform is in favor of repudiation. Brick Pomeroy, an eminent upholder of the National debt and honor, will devote himself to answering this charge. It is charged that the election of the ticket will "secure to the Confederacy what it failed to obtain in the field." In answer to this base slander such distingnished patriots as Henry A. Wise, G. T. Beauregard, Wade Hampton, Gov. Vance, Jeff Davis, and A. H. Stephens will take the stump.

Dropping The Name.

The Hartford *Post* says: "Mr. Pendleton cannot complain that his name was dropped suddenly. It was the most gradual dropping possible. It was dropped syllable by syllable and letter by letter. For instance—the escort came in early in the week with a loud, distinct and clearly pronounced, "Hurrah for Pendleton." The halls and corridors of the hotels, the lobbies of Tammany, and the bar-rooms of the metropolis, were full of it. In a night or two it changed. Through the clink of glasses the sound came, "Rah f'r Pendl'un." A little later, legs became uncertain, and voices husky, and the cry was, "Rah f'r Pen'lun." Then collars wilted, greenback badges began to disappear—the defiant tone grew softer—and thicker, as the sounds gurgled up from full hearts and stomachs, "Ray f'r Pe'hl." And at last, one melting morning, just at dawn of day, Police 969 found clinging to a lamp post near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a dilapidated patriot, appareled in a mildewed linen duster, and a half a greenback badge, who, to all inquiries, made the sole reply, "(Hic) P'l'l'n!" It was the last of the escort."

"Four Years of Failure"—"Our Soldiers and Sailors."

CHICAGO, 1861.	NEW-YORK, 1868.
"FOUR YEARS OF FAILURE."	"OUR SOLDIERS & SAILORS."
Resolved, That this Convention does explictly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, * * justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that an immediate effort be made for the cessation of hostilities, &c.	*Resolved*, That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guaranties given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

"Failures" then. 'Our soldiers' now.

Bounty Claims.

All the information in the second auditor's office relating to the payment of additional bounties will be in the hands of the pay department by the middle of August, and it is now expected that all this class of claims for which sufficient evidence to warrant payment can be found, will be settled in sixty days. A majority of the cases where the record is unfinished lack only what is known as form number 5, being a duplicate receipt for final payment signed in blank, which the Paymaster fills up. Many soldiers appear to have withheld this for fear of making it easy to defraud them, but guards are such as to render this impossible.

The Waynesburg Republican.

NOTICE TO ATTORNEYS.—Attorneys will be held responsible for Paper Books, Advertising and Job Work, ordered by them and not paid for in advance. Such bills to be collectable on demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the following advertisements, which appear for the first time in our paper to-day.

☞Western District of Pennsylvania—Simon Rinehart
☞Election of Officers—Richhill Agricultural Society
☞Register's Notice—Peter Brown.
☞Public Sale—Thos. Hoskinson, N. Clark.
☞Executor's Sale—John Lewis, Jac. Greenlee.
☞Executor's Sale—Elizabeth Grim, Solomon Wise.

JACKSONVILLE FAIR.—The days for holding the third annual exhibition will be on Sept. 16, 17 and 18, 1868.

"A FRIEND."—You must send your name in full before your communication can have a place in our columns.

BUSH MEETING.—There will be a bush meeting in Hewitt's Grove, near Rice's Landing, commencing on Saturday, August 15, 1868.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY R. R.—There will be a meeting of the friends of this enterprise at Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa., August 15, 1868. Prompt measures should be taken to have our section represented as the movement is to secure Letters Patent and organize the Company.

CHEERING.—We are constantly making additions to our list of subscribers of men whom we are pleased to know seek the Truth from the fountain itself. If Grant don't get a handsome vote in Greene it is not because signs are bright. "Here's your REPUBLICAN—only 50cts. for the campaign!"

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Jacob Hager, an old resident of our town, for sometime past keeping the toll gate on the pike this side of Jefferson, fell dead at his post Saturday evening last. His body was interred on Sunday in the cemetery here, a large concourse of citizens attending. We have no explanation of the cause of his death.

THE Iron City College is now the largest and most successful Business College in the Union. This, doubtless, is attributable to the superiority of its system of practical actual business training, by means of which it has been able to secure to its students a greater degree of efficiency than any other school has yet accomplished. Its graduates are everywhere recognized as the best and most reliable accountants to be found: hence their services are always in demand. For particulars, we refer our readers to the Circular of the College, to be had on application to the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota, from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish without reserve the remarkable efficacy of this medicine. We do this in the interest of the afflicted. Any remedy which can so effectually "raise one from the dead," should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice.—*Daily Journal Syracuse.*

PUT IT AWAY.—"Sue," said a minister to his congregation, holding a gold dollar before them, "place it close to your eye and you shut out all else from your vision, put it from you and you are enabled to see the vices and virtues of the world." He applied it in a moral sense. There is a simile in the apology for the American flag suspended from the window of our "Canadian" neighbor, in a political sense. The name of "Seymour and Blair," in loud letters, disfigures the ugliness and mars the harmony of the ensign. Take away the legend and you are at once enabled to define it's beautiful (speaking of the flag now, not the dirt colored affair alluded to above) outlines and may experience that enthusiasm which is inspired by its sight. Put it away, it is a shame to shut out the glories of the old banner by plastering it with the name of a man whom loyal bayonets alone were sufficient to pin to the garment of the Union.

HUGHES' PATENT FRUIT GATHERER.—Mr. N. G. Hughes, of our borough, just returned from Washington D. C., has succeeded in obtaining Letters Patent for an extremely useful and simple contrivance for picking apples. We have examined the apparatus and pronounce it the best thing for the purpose, ever introduced. It consists of a staff, long or short at option, on the top of which is a leather hemisphere, shutting valve like upon a canvass tube connecting with the receptacle for the fruit. This semi globular valve is worked by a string running down the canvass tube and operated by the picker. The whole work consists in moving the tube from apple to apple, the valve returning to its place after each pull, by means of a spring. Its advantages are numerous. With it a small boy can pick every apple off a tree, without bruising the fruit in the least, without fatigue, without danger from falling, no tearing of clothes. Messrs. Hughes & Thos. Braden, are selling the Fruit Gatherer, and all persons desirous of further information should send for circulars. Address Hughes & Braden, Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa,

MEN OF OUR DAY.—A peculiar feature of Republican Society is the rapid advancement of men of talent and ability to positions of trust and responsibility. There are at this time, many men prominently before the American people whose career is but partially known. We read eagerly the words of counsel and cheer they speak, and catch glimpses of their lives, only to wish for a more intimate knowledge of their character, and the steps by which they attained their present position. Dr. L P. Brockett, the popular Biographical Editor of Appleton's Cyclopedia has prepared concise and interesting biographies of some fifty or more of these men, including all the more prominent Statesmen, Generals, Financiers and Philanthropists of the country. The work has just issued from the press, and is a model of the art of book making. The position and reputation of its author, is guarantee of its strict and impartial accuracy. The work is written in a clear terse and interesting style, and is interpersed with incidents and anecdotes wherever they can illustrate the character or peculiarities of the subject. We wish this book might go into every farm-house, and log-cabin, and palace in the land. Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Last Thursday, at their Convention in Pittsburgh, the Democratic Conferees of this District nominated D. Crawford, Esq., of our town, as their choice for Congress. Mr. Crawford is well known by the people of Greene County, but what his fame is outside its limits we are not prepared to state. He was born in Greensboro, on the Monongahela, is in the prime of life, perhaps, 5, not more than forty-two years old. He is a self-made man of more than ordinary ability and in the private walks of life is highly esteemed by nearly everyone. We are not well posted as to his public services but think they are comprised in the one act of consenting to hold a lucrative office at Washington during Buchanan's administration. He was a known secessionist in *ante bellum* times, and when he cast his fusion ballot in '60, for Douglas and Breckinridge, remarked as he turned from the polls. "That is the last vote I ever expect to cast in the *United* States!" From this we infer that he meditated on going South at that time. He postponed it, however, until the fall of '65, but it would have been far better if he had gone, as he was one of Greene County's loudest Constitution shriekers during the dark days of rebellion. He returned with his family in '67, the *climate* of Alabama not agreeing with him, and is at this time Assistant Cashier of the Farmer's and Drovers National Bank. He has always been a true Democrat of the modern school and works with zeal for "post-offis, which is the real question at isshoo." Like Artemus Ward he was willing to sacrifice his able bodied relations in the unholy cause but to think of going where people handled fire arms as carelessly as they did in the late "unpleasantness" it was preposterous. Of course we congratulate Mr. Crawford on his nomination, but we think it cruel in his party to put up such a fair target for us to shoot at.

LIST OF LETTERS—Remaining in the Post Office at Waynesburg, Pa., August 3, 1868.

A—A H. Adamson.
B—Jason M. Bell, Max Buchman 2, Capt. S. Beazel.
C—E. S. Cary, Lizzie A. Carter, Hetty Ann Cowell, Mary J. Costan, Marla Coe, Dan'l. Clark.
D—Wm. Devany, Benny Delany.
E—Tillie Ely 2, Barnet Eshbaugh.
F—Martin Fouble, 3.
G—Sarah Gordon, Caleb & Henry Grimes, Wm Grimes, S. C. Geiger, Thos. Gooden.
H.—N. Harris, John J. Hook, Workman Hickman.
J—J. D Johnson, J. M. Judd.
K—M A. Kent, Sarah Keener.
L—John Lappen, Solomon Lemly, Back Little, Leah Laffer.
M—Harrison Miller, David Miller, Robert B. Milliken, Martnie Moore, Frankee McClellan.
P. Stephen Pester, John Peterson.
R—John Redman, William Rhodes 2, Harriet Redman, John Reese 2, Wm. Reese, A. P Ryan, Cassander Reese, Margaret Ann Rinehart, C. C Rinynal, Clemma Roberts Elizabeth M. Rush.
S—Joseph Sayler, 3, J. R. Skriver, Mary A. Smith, James Sturge, Wm. H Swan, Jas. Sphers, R Stewart.
T—Kezzia Thomas, David Thomson.
W—J. D. Wood, Morgan Walton, Ella H. Wrighter, George Wise, Adam Weaver, W. H. Wilson.
Z—Elizabeth Zollers, Jacob Zollers.
JOSEPH COOK, P. M.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Last week the Washington *Reporter* came to us changed from folio to quarto form, enlarged to forty-eight columns, printed in the best artistic style and filled with a mass of all kinds of reading for all kinds of people. Such a paper is an ornament to any place, a joy to the eyes of printers, a credit to the editors. The Washingtonians owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the proprietors, Messrs. Moore & McWilliams, for this exemplification of the taste and enterprise that dwells among them. Politically they are radically right and possessed of that virtue necessary to success and which, if wishing on our part would do it, they should attain the highest possible. From its well-filled columns we extract the following items:

THE Borough Council of Canonsburg have passed an ordinance against sitting along the streets of the town on Sabbath. All persons found sitting anywhere on the boxes or curb-stones, or door-steps, will be arrested and committed to prison. [If such a law was enforced in Waynesburg two-thirds of its population would be sent to prison every Sabbath.]

A FATAL case of sun stroke occurred in Somerset township a few days ago. Mr. Absalom Painter, while engaged in cocking hay on the farm of Peter Whitely, was suddenly stricken down and became insensible. The unfortunate man lingered for some six hours before death ensued. Mr. Painter was about 50 years of age, and was a sober, industrious man. He has left a wife and five children in rather destitute circumstances.

JAMES S. MCNARY, Esq., of North Strabane township, on Friday last presented us with some twenty stalks of rye, measuring *eight feet four inches!* The heads are well filled and measure *seven inches* in length. It was reaped with a sickle, and whole sheaves were gathered averaging nearly the length of the stalks mentioned. Who will beat the McNary rye?

THE College topic is now engrossing the attention of both Washington and Canonsburg. It is found to be inconsistent with the interests of Washington and Jefferson College to divide it between the two towns. Having to go one place or the other Washington wants it and so does Canonsburg. It is probable they will get it. The annual commencement comes off at Canonsburg on Aug. 6.

THE *Review* mentions the burning of a stable in Hillsboro, belonging to Oliver Laycock, by lightning on 22d ult. On the same day one of the stables of Stephen Ulery, West Bethlehem township, was also struck by lightning killing a valuable horse, belonging to Mr. Ulery, immediately. One of the farm hands was lying very close to the horse but luckily escaped unharmed.

"Onward, right onward,
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred."

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed men who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong, and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as if by magic. For Languor, Lassitude, Great Weakness and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

FATHER STABBED BY A SON.—Saturday last Mr. Wm. G. Thomas, of Centre township, a man of intemperate habits, chastised one of his children unmercifully. Upon his wife interfering he seized her by the throat and abused her most outrageously. A boy, his son, about fourteen years of age, then drew a pocket knife and stabbed his father in the abdomen, producing a wound from which he died on Monday night.

SWINDLERS.—There is a swindling concern flying the colors of Read & Co., Bankers, No. 6, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, N. Y., engaged in sending out circulars calculated to deceive the unwary by offering the tempting bait of a $2.50 prize *already drawn* and to be forwarded on *receipt* of $12 50 *commission*. Sensible people need not be told that money sent them will never be heard from after, and that the prize is a myth.

I. O. OF O. F.—At a regular meeting of Richhill Lodge, No. 57, I. O. of O. F it was resolved to celebrate the approaching 13th of Aug., it being the 5th aniversary of the opening of our Lodge. All sister lodges and all members in good standing in the county are respectfully invited to attend and participate with us on the occasion.

P. T. HENDERSHOT,
J. H. DURBIS,
R. L. NOBLE,
Committee of Invitation.

In the boudoir and the dressing room one perfume reigns supreme. Parson's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief has no rival in any home where taste presides. Sold by all druggists.

FAIR AGAIN.—Last Monday the organization of a Fair Company was perfected and contracts given out for grading a track and building fence. It is sure to go through.

A NEW Post Office, called Heistersburg, has been established in Fayette county. T. W. Lynch has been appointed postmaster.

INITIAL Paper put up in neat boxes of one quire each with envelopes to match at Day's Book Store.

LARD, Sperm, Neats-foot, Fish, Sweet and Castor oils, for sale at G. W. Roberts Drug Store.

A SPLENDID lot of Paint Brushes and brushes of all kinds, for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

FAHNESTOCK'S White Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty and Window Glass, at Braden's Drug Store.

A LOT of Sole-Hill & Steel Plows on hands and for sale at Braden's Hardware Store.

PERRY DAVIS' Painkiller and Allen's Lung Balsom sold at Braden's Drug Store.

GO TO G. W. Roberts' Drug Store and get a bottle of Mishler's Bitters.

SUNDAY School Books, all kinds, for sale at Publishers prices at Day's Book Store.

A NEW lot of Doty's celebrated washers & wringers at Braden's Drug Store.

EVERYTHING you want in the Hardware line—at Braden's, cheap for cash.

DR BURTON'S infallible Tobacco Antidote for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

PAINTS of all kinds, dry and in oil, for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

TRY Sargent's Backache Pills, sold at Braden's Drug Store.

A FULL line of Wheeling nail just received at Braden's Hardware Store.

AYERS' Hair Vigor a new Preparation for the Hair, for sale at G. W. Roberts'

Good spool of cotton warranted 200 yards 5 cts at Fordyce's.

GENTLEMEN'S patent, quarter Oxford ties, at M C. & H. Bell's, very cheap for cash!

WRAPPING Paper all sizes at Lewis Day's Book Store.

HAY forks of all descriptions just received at T. Braden's Hardware Store.

ALL of Dr Sargent's medicines for sale at Braden's Drug Store.

FRENCH ARMY LOTION, the best liniment in use, for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

STANDARD Prints for 12½cts at Fordyce's, (Jefferson.)

FAHNESTOCK'S & Schoonmaker's Pure White Lead for sale at G W Roberts' Drug Store,

A NEW supply of Wall Paper just received at Lewis Day's Book Store.

NEW Books received every week at Lewis Day's Book Store.

BLANK Note Books best form now in use at Lewis Day's Book Store.

GOOD Morocco Shoes at Fordyce's for $1,25.

FOR goods at fair prices call at Fordyce's.

Markets.

WAYNESBURG MARKET.

WAYNESBURG, Aug. 4, 1868.

Corrected Weekly for the REPUBLICAN.

PRODUCE.	
Butter (fresh roll), ₱ lb	25
Eggs ₱ doz	11
Potatoes ₱ bush	1 50@2 00
Lard ₱ lb	12½
Tallow ₱ lb	12½
Country Soap ₱ lb	08
Dried Apples ₱ lb	06
FLOUR AND GRAIN.	
Flour ₱ bbl	10 00
Wheat ₱ bush	1 80@2 00
Rye ₱ bush	1 15@1 20
Corn ₱ bush	1 10
Corn Meal ₱ bush	1 10
GROCERIES.	
Coffee ₱ lb	28@30
Tea ₱ lb	1 80
Brown Sugar ₱ lb	15
Refined Sugar ₱ lb	20
Syrup ₱ gal	100
Molasses (N. Orleans,)	1 20
Sorghum ₱ gal	80
Salt ₱ bbl	3 25
Rice ₱ lb	15

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1868.

During the week the state of trade has undergone no change worthy of special mention.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices:

GRAIN AND FLOUR.	
Wheat, Penn'a. and Ohio, Winter Red	$2 00@2 05
Rye ₱ bush	1 15
Oats ₱ bush	83@85c.
Corn ₱ bush	1 00@1 10
Spring Wheat Flour	10 00@10 50
Winter Wheat Flour	11 00@11 75
PROVISIONS.	
Shoulders	13@13½c.
Sugar Cured Hams	21@22c.
Lard	19@20c.
Potatoes, ₱ bush	2 00
Apples ₱ bbl	4,00@5,00
Cheese	13@18
Eggs ₱ doz	22
Butter	28@30

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug., 1.—The business in domestic fleece has not been very heavy, but holders are firm in their views, and generally demand an advance. We quote (cash) as follows: Domestic Fleeces at 38@42c. for Native and ¼ Merinos 35@38c. for ⅜ and ½ do., 40@42c. for full-blood Merinos, and 50@55c. for Saxony fleece; 29@33c. for No. 1 Pulled, and 40@47c. for Superfine do., and 42@48c. for Extra do.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Prints of best makes in seasonable colors are firm at 18@19c. Delaines are in good request at 38c. Heavy brown sheetings like Amoskeag A are firm and in request at 17½c.

OIL CITY AFIRE.

Fifty-three Buildings Burned—Loss over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

OIL CITY July 31, 1868.—A destructive fire occured at Oil City today. The fire broke out at 7 A. M., in Parker and Tompson's engine house in the rear of the Jones House west side of the creek. Fifty-three buildings were burned, including both sides of Main street from McGarvey's hotel to Holiday run. The loss is fully $100,000, and insurence light. The fire was checked about 10 A. M. The amount of oil burned is light, including several loaded tank cars. Very little property was saved. Many famillies are homeless.

The Political Situation—The President in a Quandary.

Concerning the political situation, it seems the President is somewhat puzzled. He is by no means satisfied with the ticket or the platform of the Democracy, yet he does not hate the men who agreed to them. He has a kindly feeling for Democrats everywhere, but he hates the Republicans. Possibly in the end, when the contest becomes bitter, he may throw his influence and power in favor of Seymour and Blair, but he takes to them hard.

THE "Conservatives" of Northern Virginia celebrated on Tuesday their victory at Bull Run seven years ago. They had a large assemblage near Manassas Junction, a tournament, a dinner and speeches; closing with a ball in the evening. Of course, they had a good time, and separated in joyful hope that they will have a still better one after they shall have elected Seymour and Blair. Had n't they better elect them before they celebrate any more of their old victories?

VALLANDIGHAM, who nominated Seymour, is a convicted traitor, and was banished South of our lines during the war. Preston, Hampton and Forest, who nominated Blair, were rebel Generals. Fall in! Union soldiers, and support the ticket thus nominated by your friends.

New Advertisements.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Waynesburg, Pa., the 3d, of Aug. A. D. 1868.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Martin Smith, of Morgan tp., in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. SIMON RINEHART,
Aug. 5-6t. Assignee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers of Richhill Agricultural Society met on the 4th day of July and organized by the election of the following officers: President D. W. Gray; Managers, J. W. Walton, A. J. Boucher, S. Knight, Joseph Durbin and J. G. Donemore; Rec. Secretary, A. Ross; Cor. Secretary, S. Knight.
Aug. 5-3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned propose to sell on

SATURDAY AUG. 29, 1868,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., two lots in the borough of Waynesburg, Pa., with a brick building erected thereon, known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Terms made known on day of sale.

THOS. HOSKINSON,
N. CLARK,
Aug. 5-ts. Committee.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a power contained in the last will and testament of John Lewis, late of Morgan township dec'd., the undersigned his Executors will expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1868,

A certain Messuage and tract of land situate in Morgan tp., adjoining lands of John Keys, Samuel Lewis, Samuel Fulton and others.

CONTAINING 151 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Said land has thereon erected a good two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Barn, and Stable, Brick Smoke House &c., and has thereon a good apple orchard, and other fruit. Terms made known on day of sale

JOHN LEWIS,
JACOB GREENLEE,
Aug. 5-3t. Executor.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, legatees, wards and other persons interested, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and and Guardians have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court to be held within and for the County of Greene, on Wednesday, September 23, 1868, for confirmation and allowance,
PETER BROWN, Register,

Account of Micajah, Henry and Samuel Lightner, Executors of the will of George Lightner, deceased, who was administrator upon the Estate of Joseph Bane, deceased.
Account of J. A. Bristor, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Bristor, deceased.
Account of James Graham, Guardian of Alexander McCracken, a minor child of John McCracken, deceased.
Account of James Graham, Guardian of Richard A. Watkins, minor son of William Watkins, deceased.
Account of Charles, Williams Administrator "Debonis non" upon the Estate of Ephraim Williams, deceased.
Account of Ambrose A. Stout, Administrator of the Estate of Abraham Stout, dec'd.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of John Grim, dec'd., will expose to sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1st, 1868,

The homestead of said deceased, situate in Franklin Township, adjoining lands of Jesse Ely, Judge Hoskinson and others, containing TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES more or less, one hundred and eighty of which are cleared, on which are erected one BRICK BUILDING and one Frame Tenant House, Barn, Stable, Cribs and other outbuildings. There are also two apple orchards and other fruit on the premises. The whole is well watered and under good cultivation, and will be sold as a whole or in parcels.

The above property is located one mile West of Waynesburg, and is in the vicinity of several good mills and churches.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of October, 1868, at which time the deed will be made and possession given; except of the tenant house which will be given 1st of April next, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from that date, to be secured by judgement or mortgage, at the option of the Executors.

ELIZABETH GRIM, Executrix,
SOLOMON WISE, Executor.
Aug 5-3t.

Special Notices.

☞**Guide to Marriage.—Young Men's** Guide to Happy Marriage and Conjugal Felicity. The humane views of benevolent Physicians, on the errors and abuses incident to Youth and early Manhood, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
June 17, 68-1y

☞**Address to the Nervous and Debilitated,** whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? Has do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they dont become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and agreeable in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from what ever cause originating, and no matter of how long.

If no treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6,50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
July 15-3m.

Legal Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Lewis, late of Morgan tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LEWIS, Wash. co., Pa.,
JAC. GREENLEE, Greene co., Pa., } Ex'rs
June 27, 68-6t

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Waynesburg, Pa., the 23d of July A. D. 1868.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William A. Porter of Waynesburg, in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
R. H. PHELAN,
July 22-6t. Assignee.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of C. P. Morris, dec'd., late of Whitely township, Greene county notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH MORRIS,
July 15-6t Administratrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of ven. exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on Saturday, Sept 5, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of N. G. Cleavenger, of, in and to a certain lot of ground, containing one acre more or less, situated in Dunkard Township, Greene County, Pa., adjoining lands of Nicholas Birkett, bounded on the East by land of Mr. Steel, on the South by Miller, on the West by Emily Linch, North———. Taken in execution as the property of N. T. Cleavenger alias Nelson T. Cleavenger at the suit of Farmers and Drovers Bank of Waynesburg for the use of W. Hickman and Daniel Williams.
H. B. SILVETS, Sheriff.
July 22, 4-t.

MIXSELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO FORTES.

ALSO ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

Carpenter's Patent Harmonium Grand Pianos

Warerooms, 209 Eeast 19th Street, Four doors East of Third Avenue,

NEW YORK.

Every Instrument warranted seven years. Send for a Circular and Price List.
July 15-3m.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the Radical Cure (without Medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage etc.; CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrated from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. ELINE & CO.,
127 Bowery New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

WAYNESBURG STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

We the undersigned, owners of the above property situated in Waynesburg Borough, offer at private sale the mill and its appurtenances,

WITH TWO LOTS OF GROUND.

The mill occupies one of the best sites for business in the county, is 45 by 65 feet, three stories high, one of stone and two feet of brick, (eighteen inch walls) and garrett with graneries, Bolts, Smut Machine, etc., three burrs run by a first class engine of thirty-inch stroke, thirteen inch cylinder. Also

TWO SET OF CARDING MACHINES,

Now doing good work, Spinning machines, etc. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

TELMS—Seven thousand five hundred dollars in three annual payments with interest. Apply at once at the mill.
July 29-3m HUNNELL & YEATER.

GREENE ACADEMY AND NORMAL SCHOOL,

CARMICHAELS, GREENE CO., PA.

Fall Term commences Aug. 17, 1868, and continues sixteen weeks. The Normal Department is for the benefit of teachers. The building has been refitted. Students have access to two Libraries. Societies are in a flourishing condition. To the Institution belongs apparatus for all kinds of experiments. Good Telescope, Microscope, Charts, &c. It is desired that all should be there at the beginning of the term.

BOARDING can be obtained in town or a short distance in the country from $2 75 to $3 50 per week. For information address Dr. J. B. Laidley, Sec., or either of the Trustees.
July 29, '68-tf W. F. ORR, Prin.

Groceries &c.

MURDER!

"OVER THE LEFT."

A

Majority of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertisement and if a

MAN

Actually has a choice variety of goods which he is selling at the VERY LOWEST prices that can be afforded, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore we have

FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and say but little in regard to our ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

To their own interest to buy their Candies, Nuts Raisons, Groceries and everything

IN

The Grocery line of H. A. Rinehart, in Leidwith's old building, opposite the public square,

WAYNESBURG.

A FRESH SUPPLY,

JUST RECEIVED AND

FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

10:30-tf.

READ AND KNOW—

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

IMMENSE STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving at the Store of

JOHN MUNNELL,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Consisting, in part, of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFF,
CRACKERS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
CARBON OIL,
FISH,
BACON,
&c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, a full stock of

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET KNIVES

and thousands of other articles, which are being sold as low as the

TIMES WILL PERMIT!

COME AND BUY.

JOHN MUNNELL.
11:13tf.

Clothing.

AHOY! ALOFT!

STAND BY, ALL!

TO SEE THE GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED BY

A. J. SOWERS

DRESS SUITS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

Beautiful assortment of Cloths,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS READY-MADE,

New Styles for Gent's Neck Dress Scarfs, Fine French Figured Percale Shirts, Collars & Cuffs,

THE DECLINE IN PRICES enables him to sell at fabulous low rates. Full suits of excellent texture, can be had at one half former cost. Come and get the best while it is going.

WON'T BE UNDERSOLD IN WAYNESBURG

ROOM IN ALLISON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

ap 15,'68-3m.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

Manufacturers of the finest quality of

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

SAMPLE ROOM 199 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

July 15-3m.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES.

Will Resist all Burglars' Implements for any Length of Time.

Please send for Catalogue of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

MARVIN & CO.,
265 Broadway, New York; 721 Chestnut St., Philidelphia; 108 Bank Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
July 15-3m.

Miscellaneous.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE!!

FRANK McGURGAN,

One of our most active and obliging merchants, recently returned from the east, bringing with him a splendid assortment of

NEW SUMMER GOODS!

The VERY NEATEST and LATEST STYLES, of every variety at REASONABLE RATES, embracing all kinds of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS AND MILLINERY GOODS, New styles of SUMMER POPLINS; finest and best quality of Black Silks, Chintzes, Precalles, Organdies, Taritons, fine and all colors; fine quality of Wool Delaines, together with a full line of Swisses, Cashmeres and Alpacas for suits. A full and fashionable line of Millinery Goods consisting of Bonnet Frames, Frosted Allusions, Crapes, all colors, and Shades.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

The very latest and finest quality, Oil-boiled ribbons, all widths, shades and colors; Colored Laces. All descriptions of Ladies' Hats, trimmed, and untrimmed, full assortment of

EMBROIDERIES & WHITE GOODS,

New styles of Parasols and Summer Umbrellas, Fancy Fans, fine Lace Embroideries, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs to match. Complete

ASSORTMENT OF FINE JEWELRY.

Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, a complete line; also Lieli thread and Silk Hosiery for Ladies and Gents, a full stock.

NEW STYLES OF HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

Also Shawls, Lace Curtains, and a full line of MOURNING GOODS. He has on hand also a splendid assortment of Wall Paper and Carpets; Gents' and Boys' Clothing in great variety and of the most fashionable styles. HATS, CAPS and TRUNKS, and in short, everything kept in a first class store, all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
July 1-tf

SCOTT. DICKENS.

THE MASTERPIECES OF FICTION AT A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS.

THE WAVERLY NOVELS,

At the uniform price of Twenty-five Cents per volume, each volume illustrated with an engraved Frontispiece, and bound in an Illuminated Tartan Cover. To be completed in 25 volumes as follows:

1. Waverly,	13. The Pirate,
2. Ivanhoe,	14. Fortunes of Nigel,
3. Kenilworth.	15. Peveril of the Peak.
4. Guy Mannering,	16. Quentin Durward,
5. Antiquary,	17. St. Roman's Well,
6. Rob Roy,	18. Redgauntlet,
7. Old Mortality,	19. The Betrothed, and
8. The black Dwarfand a Legend of Montrose.	Highland Widow.
9. Bride of Lammermoor,	20. The Talisman,
10. Heart of Midlothian	21. Woodstock,
11. The Monastery.	22. Fair Maid of Perth,
12. The Abbot.	23. Anne of Geierstein.
	24. Count Robert of Paris,
	25. Surgeon's Daughter.

The first volume, "Waverly," issued on February 22, 1868. A volume will be published about once a fortnight, until the Series is completed. Any volume mailed, post free on receipt of price.

For SIX DOLLARS we will send by mail, prepaid, as fast as published, the entire set of Waverly Novels, and a copy of a new steel-plate Portrait of Sir Walter Scott, suitable for framing

Business Cards.

T. W. ROSS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main St. Waynesburg. 4:1'68-tf.

F. A. BALL,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.

AT McCOY'S OLD STAND,

28:8-1y. Greensboro, Pa.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG LODGE, NO. 469.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Tuesday evening, each week. dh.

I. O. OF O. F.

HOSHIMKA LODGE, NO. 558.

Hall in Ganear's Building, East Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Saturday evening, each week. dh.

GEO. S. JEFFERY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

All business pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co., east of the Court House. May 16, '66-1y.

E. M. SAYERS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

In addition to other business will attend to all cases in Bankruptcy that may be entrusted to his care. Office, opposite the Store of G. W. Roberts & Co.

LEWIS DAY,

DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room in Mrs. Rush's building, formerly occupied by Cotterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa. May 9, '66-1y.

WM. BAILEY,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Keeps on hands always a choice and select assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. 4:1-'67-1y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF WAYNESBURG.

Opens.....9o'clock A M.
Closes.....3o'clock P M.
DISCOUNT DAY.....TUESDAYS.

D. Boner, Pres't. J. C. Flenniken, Cashier.
R. Frank. Flenniken, Assistant Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

I have located in Waynesburg, and am occupying the late residence of Dr. S. S. Patton. Having taken great pains to become thoroughly acquainted with both the theory and practice of Dentistry, and having had an experience of seven years in the profession, I feel warranted in saying that my patients shall have no cause to complain of inferior operations. Extraction will be rendered painless, when desired, by the administration of "Laughing gas" or other anesthetics. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted as represented. I will be at home WITHOUT FEE ADVENTURE from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of every month. JOS. S. HERTIG. 4:12-tf

SHERMAN HOUSE,

JUST OPENED BY

THOMAS BRADLEY.

Positively the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.

Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season.

Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call. "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office. 5:8'66-1y.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, WAYNESBURG, PA.

Respectfully gives notice that he has located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to manufacture

CARRIAGES

Of every description. From his experience in the business he feels confident that his work, in style, finish and durability, will give entire satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase the best material in market, and employ none but competent workmen.

☞All work warranted for one year.☜

2:21-'66-tf.

MARBLE WORKS,

SUMMERSGILL & BRO.

(Shop in rear of the Hamilton House near the Steam Mill,)

The public are respectfully informed that Summersgill & Bro. have just received a large stock of all kinds of

MARBLE WORK!

Such as Grave Stones, Monuments, Mantle Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work at reasonable terms on short notice. Call and examine our stock, styles, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. 5:8-tf.

WAYNESBURG MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.

SAYERS & RINEHART.

Still continue to carry on the Marble and Stone cutting business at their long established stand immediate east of the Public Square, between High and Greene streets, Waynesburg, Pa.

This establishment has been in constant operation since 1839, and the long experience and energy of the proprietors, linked with the exercise of sound judgment and good taste, have won for them a widespread and enviable reputation. An extensive stock of the various varieties of the best marble kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to polishing, pressing, carving and engraving.

All orders promptly filled. 4:22-'66-tf.

FOUNDERY NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED

EAGLE FOUNDERY,

With its large stock of

PLOWS AND MANY OTHER CASTINGS,

Formerly the property of the late Daniel Owens, dec'd, will continue the business in all its branches, and do all kinds of

MACHINE REPAIRING,

At short notice and upon reasonable terms, and hopes to merit a reasonable share of patronage. 3-68-3m C. W. BOWER

NEW LIVERY STABLE

IN WAYNESBURG, PA.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to

ACCOMMODATE AT ALL HOURS WITH

GOOD HORSES AND GOOD BUGGIES,

Our Stable will be found in rear of the Hamilton House, near the Steam Mill.
May 20, '68-1y W. A. & C. W. BANE.

HAVE A CIGAR?

IF SO, CALL IN AT
T. BRADEN'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He keeps on hand at all times

AN EXCELLENT QUALITY OF CIGARS,

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, etc., etc.

PRICES DOWN! IS THE WORD!

Call in. Room in the Worle House, Waynesburg, Pa

☞. 15,'68-tf T. BRADEN.

Pittsburgh Cards.

Iron City College

COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and most Successful

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

IN THE UNITED STATES.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND STUDENTS

FROM THIRTY-THREE STATES IN TEN YEARS.

FOR LARGE QUARTO CIRCULAR,

Containing full information, Outline of Course of Study, samples of COWLEY'S

PREMIUM PENMANSHIP,

View of the College Building, different departments, City of Pittsburgh, &c., &c., address the Principals, SMITH & COWLEY.
ap 1, 68-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.

LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves, Iron and Copper Sinks & Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps. And

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS

FOR WATER, GAS AND STEAM.

NO. 157 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ap 22,'68-1y-2c Send for a Price List.

FURNITURE!

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

97 & 99 Third St.,

3:1-1y. PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

ANDERSON, PENZOLD & CARSON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

WELL KNOWN MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT!

—TO—

52 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors from their old rooms.

3:1,'6-1y.

BARKER & HASELTINE!

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

OF ALL KINDS.

OF SEWOOD, GILT & WALNUT MOULDINGS,

PICTURES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

☞Gilding and Re-gilding to Order. 3:1,'68-1y

J. S. NEWMYER, President.
G. H. ANDERSON, Secretary. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.

TWIN CITY

SLATE MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Manufacture and Deal in every variety of

ROOFING SLATE,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

GENERAL OFFICE NO. 43, 7TH ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For particulars and prices, address

J. S. NEWMYER, Prest.

ap 22,'68-6m

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

No 42 Fifth Street, one door from Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fine Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Pure Silver Ware, Plated Ware of every description, French Clocks, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Watch makers tools, &c.,

And agency of the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American Made Clocks, to be found in any city east or west. Persons in want of any article in our line, either at wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York City.

WATCH REPAIRING—To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch-makers,) we pay very special attention. We employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care, for the trade or individuals, may rely on getting satisfaction.

Work may be sent by express or otherwise.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
Wholesale & retail Jewellers & Silversmiths,
42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ap 22,'68-1y

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

A good Agent wanted in every township of this county to sell **Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn!** the best butter maker now manufactured. We do not promise fabulous salaries to our agents, but do guarantee good wages to good men. We are anxious to have this Churn introduced, and to this end will make favorable arrangements with early applicants. Address THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
1:8-1y 398 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING!

The firm of ODBERT & JONES will furnish the

PROPERTY HOLDERS!

of Greene county, with the

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING!

introduced last Summer, and so highly recommended by those who have tried it.

☞All orders left with L. W. Jones, Waynesburg, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ODBERT & JONES,
3:11-6m of Washington County, Pa.

JOHN HUGHES.....THOMAS LUCAS.

T. LUCAS & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Leather, Shoe Findings, Iron, Nails, Salt, Fish, &c. Also, agents for Aubrey, Cromlow & Coon's Window Sash. A supply kept constantly on hands. Rice's Landing, Pa., above the RUN. 3:5-1f.

Medical.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

G. W. ROBERTS, Agent, Waynesburg, Pa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

G. W. ROBERTS, Agent, Waynesburg, Pa.

Sewing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

Has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, and is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, light running and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine—using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotten Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are Novel and Practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company have been prepared for enclosing the new Machines. These are gotten up in every variety of wood, such as Black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, and the like, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish—the Machines themselves being more or less highly ornamented, to correspond with the Tables or Cabinets for which they are intended.

A few reasons why SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES are the best for Family and General Purposes.

1st. You can sew anything from the finest single thickness of Swiss or Nansook to several thicknesses of the heaviest Beaver cloth, using any kind or size of thread with equal facility, from No. 20 Cotton up to the heaviest patent or Linen thread.

2d. It uses a short, straight needle, easily set, and makes the popular Lock Stitch alike on both sides.

3d. It has an even self-adjusting tension which requires no change for different thicknesses of material or different sizes of thread.

4th. It is free from all springs, wires and other complications, and is almost noiseless.

5th. No threads to hold or wheels to turn in starting.

6th. It does not have to be taken apart to oil and clean it.

7th. It has a perfect feed whereby you can sew the finest materials without having to keep your work stretched to prevent its "puckering," and you never have to assist the work through as in all other machines.

8th. It will hem any width, sew a straight seam, or make a tell in the most perfect manner, with less skill than is required to sew a straight seam on any other machine.

Its attachments for Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Binding, Tucking, &c., are novel and practical, and require but little skill to use them.

Careful instructions given at the house of the purchaser.

Money refunded if the machines are not as represented.

Every machine warranted and kept in repair three years without charge.

H. P. UNCAPHER,
Agent for Greene County,
8:1-tf. Waynesburg, Pa.

ROOFING!

ROOFING in rolls ready to be nailed down.
ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.
ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workmen.
ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.
ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.

Send for a Sample and Circular.

READY ROOFING COMPANY,
18 Maiden Lane, New York

July 15-3m.

The Waynesburg Republican.

Our Next President.

So boys a final bumper,
While we all in chorus chant—
"For next President we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!"
If asked what State he hails from,
This our sole reply shall be,
"From near Appomattox Court House.
With its famous apple tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now boys! "To Grant for President,
And God defend the right!"

—*Miles O'Riley, (Democrat!)*

Looking Up.

The following spicy dialogue comes from the West:

Seymour Man—I tell you what' sir, Democracy is looking up.

Grant Man—Well, your bogus Democracy is so flat on its back that it can't look any other way.—*Chicago Post.*

A Specimen Harangue From General Frank Blair.

The Hartford *Evening Post*, one of the most dignified and candid papers in New-England, makes itself responsible for the following statement. We should hesitate long before giving such a charge to the public on less trustworthy authority:

"Gen. Frank Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, made a speech in this city on Monday evening, March 26, 1867, of which the following is an extract:

"Blair—'Fel'r Cit'zens. The free'd'm of New-England—the free'd'm—the Con'ecticut River's redush'd to 'h' workshops of New-England."

"[A voice—'Dry up!']

"Blair—'The princ'ples of'r fathers discrim'nate'r gov'ment from the monar(hic)ies of 'r Old World, and we have to come down to ab'slute and 'riginal prop'si'tions of—of—lib'ty and'r pursuit of *property!*

"[Great confusion in the hall. Cries of 'Put him out,' etc.]

"Blair (smilingly)—O, no; don't put m' out. He'll be put out when he let 's no that he *wants* to be put out. [Great laughter.] I say, don't put 'm out. There such'n thing as public 'pinion, and if a man opposes public 'pinion, and if a man oppose public 'pinion, and makes a nuisance of 'mself he'll be abated—he will.

"[Here the Chairman whispered to him, and Blair smiled in a strange manner.]

"Blair—'The gov'ment no longer 'ists—they have sub'stuted for it a gov'ment of Congressional discre'hun—that Congress without ref'rence to con'su'shun has proceeded to enact laws in violation of con'su'shun, by which the con'su'shun is direly a'nilated.'

"Several voices—'Rah for con'stu'shun, [Laughter.]

"Blair—'Fel'r citizens, I shay—

"[Here he was interrupted by violent hisses and stamping in all parts of the hall.]

"The chairman waved his hand in a beseeching manner for the crowd to be patient.

"Blair—'My fel'r citizens, I shall not detain you but a'

"[More stamping and hissing, and the chairman waved his hand again.]

"Blair—'I wish t'say that this thing (?) is to destroy 'r Government which has been 'r wonder and admiration of the 'r world.'

"[Loud hisses were given, and there was great confusion. The chairman lifted up his forefinger, this time, beseechingly.]

"Blair—'Fel'r citizens. Before'—

"[Violent applause and hisses.]

"Blair—'The Con'su'shun.'—

"[Cries for 'Doolittle,' 'Doolittle.']

"Blair—'Both prop'sitions.'

"[Renewed hissing and great disorder.]

"[The Chairman—'Order, gentlemen, order!

"Blair—'It is not true the people of'r South—[Long continued hissing and mock applause.]

"The Chairman—'I beg of you, gentlemen, to be so kind as to hear the argument of our gallant (?) friend. He does not deal in declamation.'

"Blair—'How'—

"Voice—'Louder.'

"Blair—'I ask you'—

"[Here the confusion was so great that the meeting threatened to break up in a row, and many left the hall.]

"Blair—'I say these negroes'—

"A voice—'D—n the nager; let them go and give us something else' [Shouts of laughter.]

"Blair—'We cannot let them go'—

"Same voice—'We hear enuff.' [Laughter.]

"[Blair then directed his remarks to the individual who had interrupted him, and his smiling countenance indicated that he enjoyed the episode.]

"Blair (turning again to the audience)—'I shay'—

"[Great confusion, and cries of 'Sit down,' 'Dry up,' with hisses and stamping. Here a gentleman on the stage conferred with the chairman, Blair meantime trying to get the attention of the crowd.]

"Blair—'I was going on to say that these negroes [Great shouting.'] But as you,ll not 'hear me, I'll give way.'

"He then sat down, greatly to the relief of everybody in the hall."

THE Springfield (Ohio) *Republic*, says: "There is some curiosity to know the significance of the flag floating over the Willis House. It floats for Seymour and Fred. Douglas. Thereby hangs a tale. One of those suburban Democrats who come to town occasionally to be supplied with a good stock of opinions by their leaders, applied, a day or two ago, to Mr. Willis, for Convention news. "Well," said Willis, "they have nominated Seymour for President and Douglass for Vice President." "Douglass!—what Douglass?" "Why Fred. Douglass the nigger." "Well—by G——inger! that's putty rough, but I suppose *we've got to go it!*"

DISPATCHES from all points in the North-West almost universally say that the nominations of the Democratic Convention are received by the Democracy with much coldness and dissatisfaction, while the Republicans seem delighted. They regard the ticket as a very weak one, which they can beat with ease. The nomination of Frank Blair, Jr., is particularly offensive to the Democracy. They regard him as an unprincipled, foul-mouthed traitor, with no real sympathy for the party which has nominated him, and who would probably sell them out if he should by any chance be elected.

SOME young ladies feeling aggravated by the severity with which their friends speculated on their gay plumes, necklaces, rings, etc, went to their pastor to learn his opinion.

"Do you think," said they, "there is any impropriety in wearing those things?"

"By no means," was the prompt reply; "when the heart is full of vain and ridiculous notions, it is well enough to hang out the sign."

Dry Goods.

NEW STAND! NEW STORE!

NEW STOCK!

The patronage of the people of our town and county is respectfully solicited at the new stand,

P. AXTELL & CO.,

Blachley's Corner, opposite the Wright House, Waynesburg, Pa., where a splendid stock has just been received, consisting of

DRY GOODS, FINE WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS. DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SPRING SHAWLS AND BALMORALS,
EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, GLOVES.
HOSIERY, RIBBONS,
Velvets, Parasols, beaded and plain; Ladies' and Gent's Hats in various styles.
&c., &c., &c.

☞A fine assortment of everything in our line always on hand.☜

☞We sell at very reasonable rates and deal alike to all.☜

COME, EXAMINE, AND BUY!

P. AXTELL & CO.

May 27, '68-1y

GOOD NEWS!

AND NEW GOODS!

D. SHIRK,

Now offers to the public

The most complete assortment of

Every thing in the Dry

Goods line ever brought to

This market. The Spring

Styles, fresh and attractive

And of every variety.

Hats for Men and Boys,

Ladies' and Misses, Boots

And Shoes, unsurpassed in

Durability & Cheapness.

Muslins, Delaines, Cloths,

Bonnets & Bonnet frames

Cassimeres, and in fact

Everything that can be

Desired, you can buy of him.

A. WILSON, JR.

Especially invites a call from his old customers, being satisfied the prestige of former dealing will be sustained and that now, as of yore, the tastes of all will be pleased regarding prices and quality. Embrace the first opportunity and give him an early call.

☞Room formerly occupied by A. Wilson, Jr. in Wilson's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
ap 8,'68-1y. D. SHIRK.

THE LATEST YET.

MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON

Have just arrived from the East with a large assortment of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS,

SPRING & SUMMER STYLES,

which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Ladies Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hats for men & boys, also,a great variety nice articles, at very low prices for

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR,

Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain them custom.

Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Allison's building, nearly opposite the Court House, Waynesburg. 4:1,'67-tf

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.,

AT

EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!

Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he offers his goods at astonishing low rates for cash. The stock is as late as the latest and the best in market.

Minor's Building, opposite the Greene House.
6:34-3m L. EVANS.

Boots & Shoes.

A FACT WORTHY OF NOTE!

JOHN W. WINGET

Undoubtedly has the LARGEST STOCK of

HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES!

IN WAYNESBURG.

They have been tried and found to be equal if not

Superior to any in the place!

He has a general and well manufactured assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES, MEN & BOYS'

HOME MADE

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

He keeps hands unexcelled as workmen in leather. His shop will be found

NEAR COTTERELL'S TANNERY,

☞After returning thanks for a liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I wish to say to my old customers and others that I warrant my Work in every particular, and will sell at prices that will satisfy any reasonable person.

Don't forget the place, but

GIVE ME A CALL SOON.

ap 8, '68-1y JOHN M. WINGET.

GREAT PANIC IN THE PRICES OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

—AT—

WILLIAM BERRYHILL'S,

TWO DOORS WEST OF N. CLARK & SON'S CLOTHING STORE,

Having just purchased a heavy Stock of Boots and Shoes of the FINEST and BEST QUALITY to be found in the East, he now has the Best selected and most complete assortment of these Goods ever brought to the Town. And he offers to sell

FOR CASH

Men's best, whole stock, Home-made Boots, 17 inch leg, at $6.00, $5.50 and $5.00; Men's Fine Calf at $7.50, with a uniform deduction in rates, on all kinds of stock. Mr. Berryhill having an experience of 15 years in the manufacturing of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and has taken great care to make this a

SUPERIOR STOCK TO ANY KEPT HERETOFORE.

Experienced hands are constantly employed in making to order and we can safely say that at no place else in these "diggings" can the material and workmanship be surpassed.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!

He now asks his friends and the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he can please them. WM. BERRYHILL,
12:18-tf Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS!

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

NEW STOCK!

NEW STORE!

CUSTOM-MADE WORK!

CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT

M. C. & H. BELL'S,

(SUCCESSORS TO HALSTED.)

SAYERS' CORNER

WAYNESBURG, PA.

☞Call and examine, and save money!

GO TO M. C. & H. BELL'S FOR BARGAINS
12:1-1y.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

J. W. SMALLEY,

HOUSE PAINTER,

GRAINER, GLAZIER AND PAPER HANGER,

Shop, on Mechanics' Row, opposite the M. E. Church, Waynesburg, Pa.

☞MATERIAL FURNISHED, if required, at Pittsburgh Prices.

ap 1, '68-6m. J. W. SMALLEY.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN,

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTING

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL MILITARY CLAIMS.

Having had 17 years experience in prosecuting such claims, I have become familiar with the various Laws—and the large amount of record evidence in my possession enables me to be very successful in prosecuting suspended claims, and in many instances have proved successful when the claimant had long given them up in despair. No matter how difficult the claim so it is just.

8:28-1y.

MILLINERY SHOP.

MRS. CAROLINE EDMISTON,

Can be found at her old stand west end of town, still carrying on the Millinery business. All kinds of goods in this line can be purchased here

June 3, '68-1f.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERY!

SOMETHING NEW!

HUGHES & MOORE.

The above firm have established an Upholstery Establishment IN WAYNESBURG,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF CREIGH'S DRUG STORE,

Where they intend to manufacture out of the very best material,

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES

including,

STRAW,
HUSK,
EXCELSIOR,
SPANISH MOSS,
HAIR

And in short every species of Bed in use. Having established themselves permanently in the business it is their determination to do their work in such manner and at such rates as cannot fail to render entire satisfaction in every case.

They invite their friends of both town and country, who may want anything in the upholstery line to call in and examine their specimens, feeling the utmost confidence that they can suit them both in quality and price.

ALL WORK WARRENTED

Repairing of all kinds done with promptness and in the most substantial manner. Remember the place,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF CREIGH'S DRUG STORE,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

July 15-3m. HUGHES & MOORE.

BETTER THAN EVER!

FROM

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA

THOMAS BRADEN,

Has just received a splendid new

SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE

To which he invites especial attention.

His store is filled with everything in his line needed by the farmer and mechanic. Being a practical farmer, he knows exactly the wants of his farmer friends. Among his variety of goods will be found Irons and Nails of all kinds. Planes of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c. Tuttle-toothed, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, Hand Saws and Tools of all descriptions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in this line.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A general assortment of Saddlery Hardware, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS:

Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen Wooden Fixin's, Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy Whips, Shot Guns, Boys's Wagons and Sleds. All of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash!

GIVE HIM A CALL SOON.

He will take pleasure in showing his stock at all times. So give him a call when you come to town. Remember the place,

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

ap 8,'68-tf THOMAS BRADEN.

IMPORTANT TO

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS!

It gives us pleasure to announce to the public the completion of this work and the readiness of the proprietors to

RECEIVE ORDERS!

AND

MAKE CONTRACTS!

The best improved machinery is used. Planing, Ploughing and Grooving, Sash and Door Making, Panelling, Ripping, moulding &c., rapidly and skilfully executed. Ruling prices paid for,

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!

They are also prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter Work, with the utmost promptness, and in the most substantial manner.

They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that they will in all cases be able to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION!

All orders promptly attended to.

BRADEN, WALTON & SAYERS,

8:11-tf Waynesburg, Pa.

E. A. TINKER.....H. L. MAPEL.

TINKER & MAPEL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP,

AT THEIR OWN YARDS,

WEST BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADJOINING MD. LIVE STOCK SCALES.

Consignments respectfully solicited. All communications promptly answered. Post Office Address—Box 1509. 7:24-1y.

GEORGE C. STURGISS, Attorney at Law. JOHN C. WAGNER Notary Public.

STURGISS & WAGNER,

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.

☞For the adjustment of CLAIMS, of all kinds against the United States, such as

PENSIONS, INCREASE OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY, $100 EXTRA BOUNTY,

and those of any other class call on or write to the Military and Naval Agency of STURGISS & WAGNER,
Walnut St., 1 door below Hagans' corner (Up Stairs,)
8:21,'67-1y MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 119.

Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. First and second Friday's of each month. dh.